special observations, tide reports, etc., received at New Orleans were given to the radiophone stations and this information was broadcast. In this way the public was kept well informed concerning the storm, its intensity and progress.

Six persons in Louisiana lost their lives during the storm. Near the coast two small children were drowned by being washed from a raft on which their father was taking them from a shrimp platform. One man was killed by an automobile in the blinding rain near New Iberia, La. Another man was electrocuted by a fallen power wire near Bunkie, La. A man was drowned in attempting to swim Bayou Plaquemine. A colored man was killed near Baton Rouge, La.

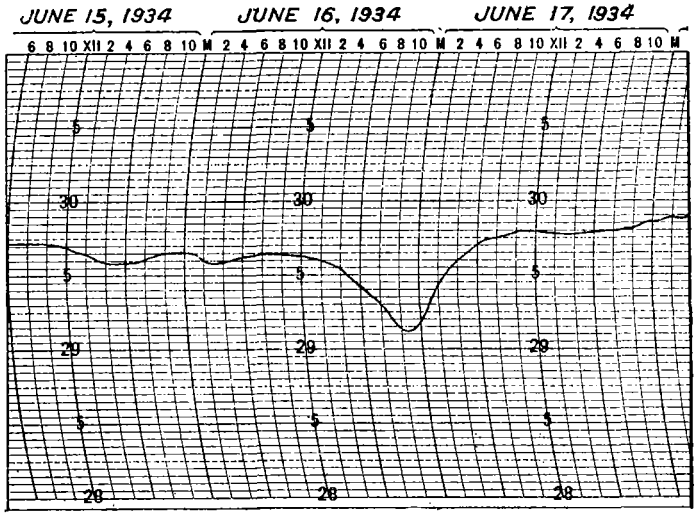

FIGURE 2.—Barogram for June 11-17 at Natchez, Miss.

Red Cross officials estimated that 75 to 150 houses were totally destroyed, 1,500 others were rendered uninhabitable, and between 3,000 and 7,000 were damaged more or less (Times-Picayune, June 20, 1934). A survey made by the Weather Bureau indicates that the total loss damage to buildings in Louisiana amounted to about $1,000,000.

Damage to shrimp-drying platforms on the coast, $75,000.

Damage to oil derricks on the coast, $30,000.

Damage to all kinds of crops, including pecans, is estimated at $1,500,000. Mr. C. W. Moore, marine surveyor, board of underwriters, says:

> On the morning of June 16, 1934, about 9:10 o'clock as no doubt you may recall, when you handed me your latest storm bulletin, I immediately returned to my office and telephoned our marine companies the information which you had given me. I also phoned to several of the towboat owners in the New Orleans harbor giving them your latest storm warning. I then called up my son, G. F. Moore, treasurer of the Dalton Co., Baton Rouge, La., and read your storm bulletin to him.
>
> Last week my son informed me that after he had gotten the storm warning through me, he at once ordered all valuable window displays in the Dalton Co. store removed to safety and had the windows reinforced.
>
> Your storm bulletin, which I had phoned him fully 5 hours in advance of the storm, gave them ample time to protect their valuable dress goods and other merchandise. It was then, he said, that they fully appreciated the splendid service rendered by the Weather Bureau office of New Orleans, as their loss was found to be nil.

METEOR TRAILS IN ANTARCTICA

LITTLE AMERICA, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.,
July 6, 1934.

To Dr. W. J. HUMPHREYS,
Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Have observed drifts on four different meteor trains such as suggested your letter January 25. All these observations indicate a wind velocity of more than 100 miles per hour from west to east at altitude of nearly 100 miles.

(Signed) THOMAS C. POULTER.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT PADUA, ITALY, 1901–33, INCLUSIVE

By W. W. REED

The following table prepared from annual reports of the R. Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova supplements data for the period 1725 to 1900, inclusive, presented by Robert E. Horton in "Group Distribution and Periodicity of Annual Rainfall Amounts," MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, October 1923, volume 51, page 516.

Annual precipitation, Padua, Italy

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1901	39. 61	1918	38. 23
1902	33. 50	1919	24. 47
1903	31. 50	1920	35. 83
1904	31. 26		
1905	47. 48	1921	16. 91
		1922	27. 23
1906	32. 24	1923	28. 84
1907	28. 19	1924	34. 44
1908	22. 52	1925	28. 66
1909	36. 38		
1910	42. 34	1926	29. 18
		1927	31. 42
1911	35. 69	1928	32. 90
1912	30. 00	1929	28. 59
1913	33. 87	1930	27. 61
1914	30. 44		
1915	37. 15	1931	23. 24
		1932	30. 00
1916	44. 56	1933	25. 45
1917	29. 22		